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NOTES ON *POROCEPHALUS GLOBICEPHALUS*

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Mary L. Hett of the London Zoological Society described and named *Porocephalus globicephalus* from a single mature female specimen, procured from the lung of an American specimen of "moccasin," *Tropidonotus fasciatus* (Linn.). In the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1915, pages 115-121, she gives the following characters: length, 50 mm.; annulations, about 50; hooks, simple and sharply curved; mouth, pear-shaped with pointed anterior end; head, globular; well marked neck; anus transverse slit on terminal segment.

The above description, which is necessarily meager, is the only reference the writers can find to this species. In view of this condition the following data are herewith reported:

A large black snake, *Basscanion constrictor* (Linn.), was received at the State University of Iowa in the fall of 1916 from Garrison-on-Hudson, New York. When the specimen was killed five males and five females of *P. globicephalus* Hett were found in the respiratory tract. Three males and three females were taken from the lung and two males and two females from the dorsal body wall of the air sac.

The females were found with the head only embedded in the lung tissue, or (those in the air sac) in the musculature of the body, where a copious hemorrhage had been formed. The rest of the body of the parasites was free from attachments, hanging limply in the lumen of the lung or air sac. The heads of the males were not embedded in the tissues of the host, but only superficially attached to the walls of the lung or air sac by the hooks.

The females vary from 82 to 96 mm. in length, being somewhat larger than the specimen described by Hett, while the males were from 14 to 30 mm. long. The color of the female is lemon yellow, the body wall being transparent, thus permitting easy observation of the mass of embryos and the movement of the intestine within. The male is pale cream in color and the body wall is opaque.

The head is globose dorsally; ventrally it is slightly concave with four sharply curved hooks at the anterior edge of the concavity, two on either side of the pear-shaped mouth. The neck is markedly constricted; the body subcylindrical, slightly tapering to the posterior end which is blunt; the digestive tract is seen from the dorsal side; laterally an opaque band runs the full length of the body (this becomes transparent in specimens preserved in alcohol, while the rest of the body becomes opaque). There are about 50 annulations, 48 to 52 having been counted. The digestive tract, which is gorged with blood, is readily seen in the living specimen, and may be traced in preserved ones.